

뇌동맥류에 의한 신경 압박의 GDC 색전 치료 반응

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= Abstract =

Aneurysms Presenting with Neural Compression : Response to Treatment with Guglielmi Detachable Coils Embolization

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Objectives : Embolization of intracranial aneurysms by using Guglielmi detachable coils(GDC) is proving to be a safe method of protecting aneurysms from rupture. Occasionally, patients with unruptured intracranial aneurysms present with symptoms related to the aneurysm's mass effect on either the brain parenchyma or cranial nerves. In the present study, the authors conducted a retrospective review to evaluate the response to GDC embolization in a series of 6 patients presenting with cranial nerve dysfunction due to mass effect.

Patients and Methods : Aneurysms were classified by size, shape, and amount of intraluminal thrombus. Patients were classified by duration of symptoms prior to GDC treatment(range<1 month to>4 years). Clinical assessment was performed within days of the GDC procedure and at later follow - up appointments(range 5 - 16 months, mean 9 months).

Results : In the immediate post - GDC embolization period, one of the five patients had transient worsening of third nerve palsy, which later improved to better than baseline status. Two patients who presented with third nerve deficit from a internal carotid artery - posterior communicating artery junction aneurysm had complete recovery. One patient who presented with hemiparesis and dysarthria from a giant mid - basilar aneurysm showed improvement of these symptoms. One patient who presented with sixth cranial nerve deficit from a cavernous aneurysm showed no change at the 8 - months follow - up examination.

Conclusion : The endovascular treatment of intracranial aneurysms by using GDC is suggested as an alternative therapeutic method for improving or alleviating neurological deficits produced by mass effect.

KEY WORDS : Aneurysm · Mass effect · Embolization · Guglielmi detachable coil.

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5)14 - 16)18)

Guglielmi detachable coil(GDC)

GDC

9)19)23)24)

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GDC

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대상 및 방법

결 과

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3 3 , 1 6 5% 가 .
1 3 5 16 증 례 1 : 제 3 번 뇌신경 마비를 동반한 후교통 동맥 동
(9) 맥류
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(3mm/5mm) ,
(Fig.
1 2 , 2 3 1A). 2.5×3.9×8.1
4mm , 2 4mm mm 가 (Fig. 1C).
: 5 detachable coils

Table 1. Clinical presentation and aneurysm characteristics in 5 patients treated by GDC embolization

Case No.	Age/Sex	Aneurysm location	Aneurysm size (mm)	Aneurysm shape & neck size #	Degree of Thrombosis [†]	Presenting clinical signs	Duration of symptoms
1	29/F	PCoA	8	Saccular, small	None	CN III palsy	3 days
2	34/F	PCoA	6	Saccular, small	None	CN III palsy	11 days
3	42/F	PCoA	18	Saccular, small	Minimal	CN III palsy	1 month
4	62/F	Cavernous ICA	22	Saccular, wide	Majority	CN VI palsy	1 year
5	31/F	Mid-BA	30	Saccular, wide	Majority	Hemiparesis	1 year(2weeks) [‡]

* : Abbreviation- F : Female, PCoA : Posterior communicating artery, ICA : internal carotid artery, BA : basilar artery, CN : cranial nerve

: Neck size- small neck (≤4mm), wide neck (>4mm)

† : Degree of thrombosis- Computerized tomography scanning, magnetic resonance imaging and angiographic data were used to classify the degree of thrombus within the aneurysm lumen.

‡ : Aggravated duration of symptoms

Table 2. Response of mass effect symptoms following GDC treatment and current clinical status in 5 patients

Case No.	Response of mass effect	Interval of early response	Residual filling(%)	Follow-Up
1	Improvement	Within 12 hours	0	12 months
2	Improvement	Within 12 hours	0	6 months
3	Improvement*	Within 5 days	0	16 months
4	Unchanged	-	3	5 months
5	Improvement	Within 2 days	5	7 months

* : Case number 3 had immediate worsening of third nerve palsy, which later improved to better than baseline status within 5 days.

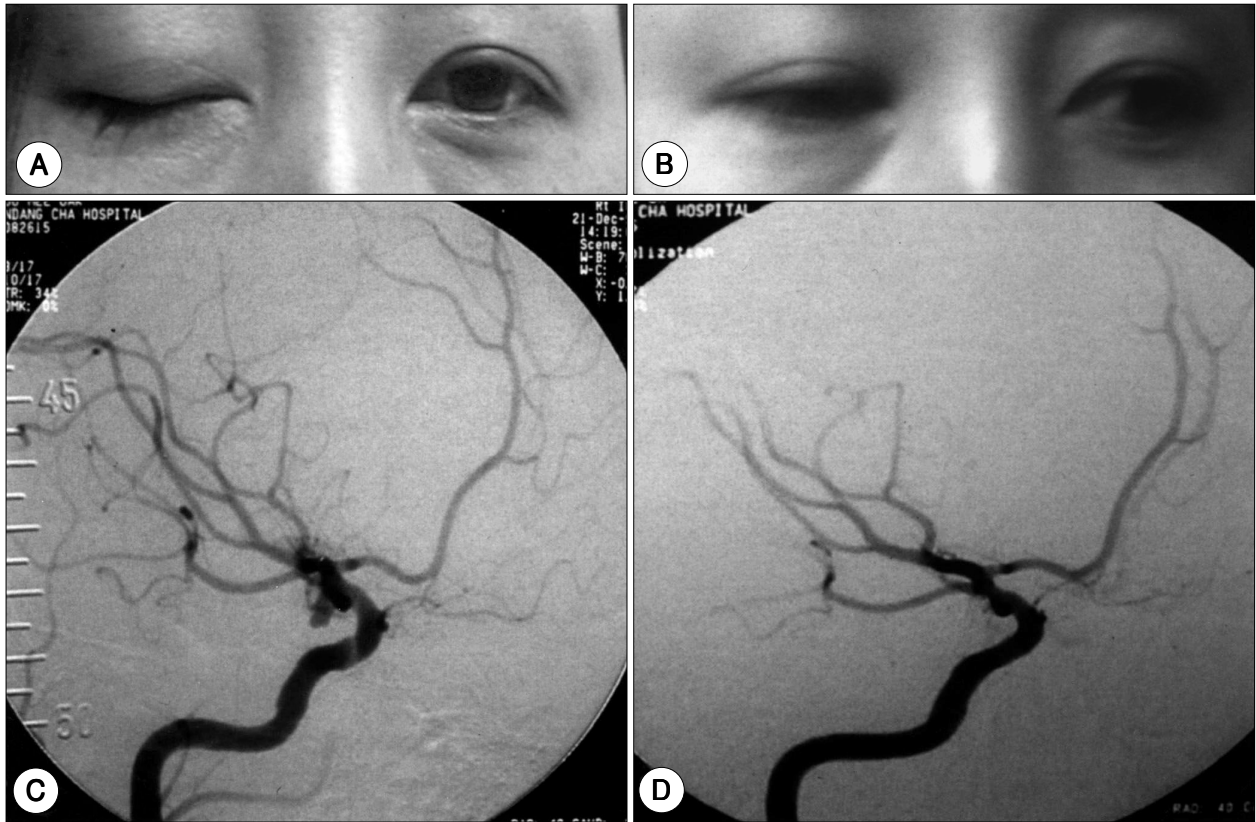


Fig. 2. A : Photograph showing ptosis on the right eyelid at admission. B : Photograph revealing improved ptosis POD 7days later. C : Right carotid arteriogram, demonstrating 2.8×3.8×6.0mm sized, elongated aneurysm arising from posterior communication(p-com) artery with narrow neck. D : Right carotid arteriogram obtained at five days after the embolization, demonstrating persistant coil packing in right p-com aneurysm sac.

증례 4 : 제 6 번 뇌신경 마비를 동반한 해면 정맥동 부위의 내경 동맥 동맥류

: 6
22×22mm
가 (Fig. 4A).

: 25 detachable coils
5 6
5
(Fig. 4B).

증례 5 : 우측 반신 부전마비를 동반한 거대 기저 동맥 동맥류

: , 31
: 1
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, grade

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가 (Fig. 5A).
30mm
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grade II

(Fig. 5B).
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(Fig. 5C). 24 95%

GDC

, 2
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9
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(Fig. 5D).

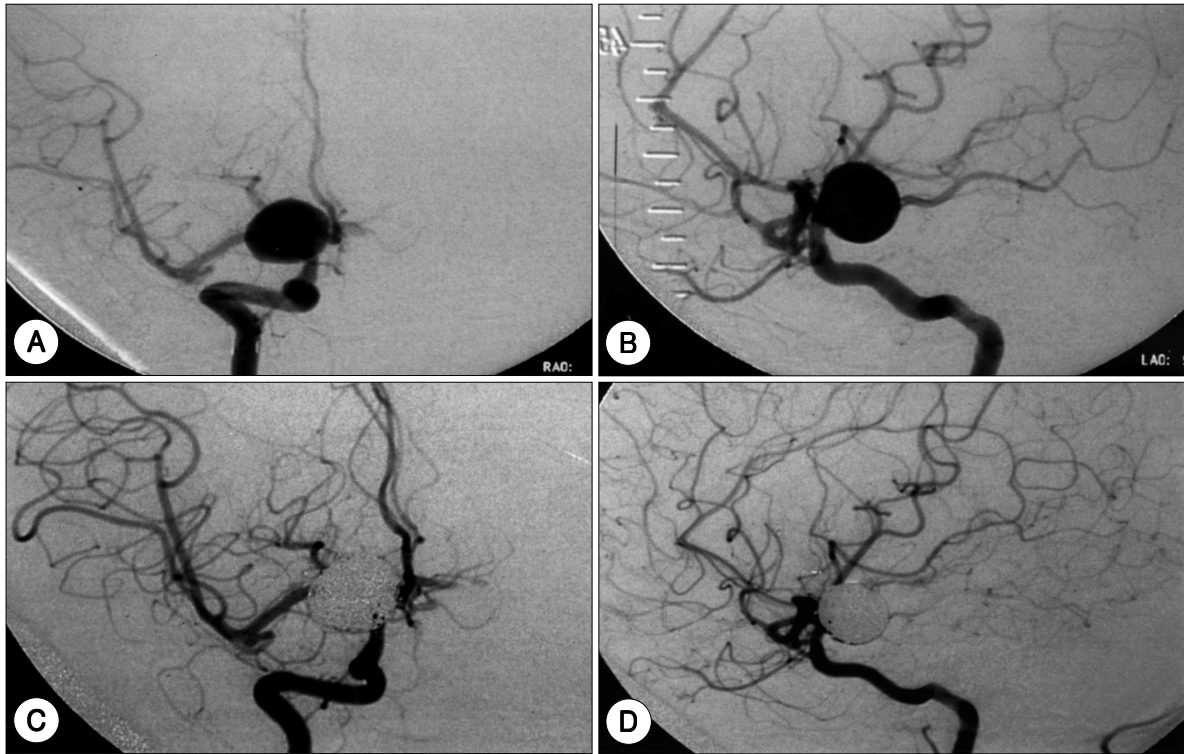


Fig. 3. A, B : Right carotid arteriogram, demonstrating 18.0 × 18.0mm sized, saccular aneurysm on posterior communication (p-com) artery with narrow neck. C, D : Right carotid arteriogram obtained at six months after the embolization, demonstrating persistent coil packing in right p-com aneurysm sac.

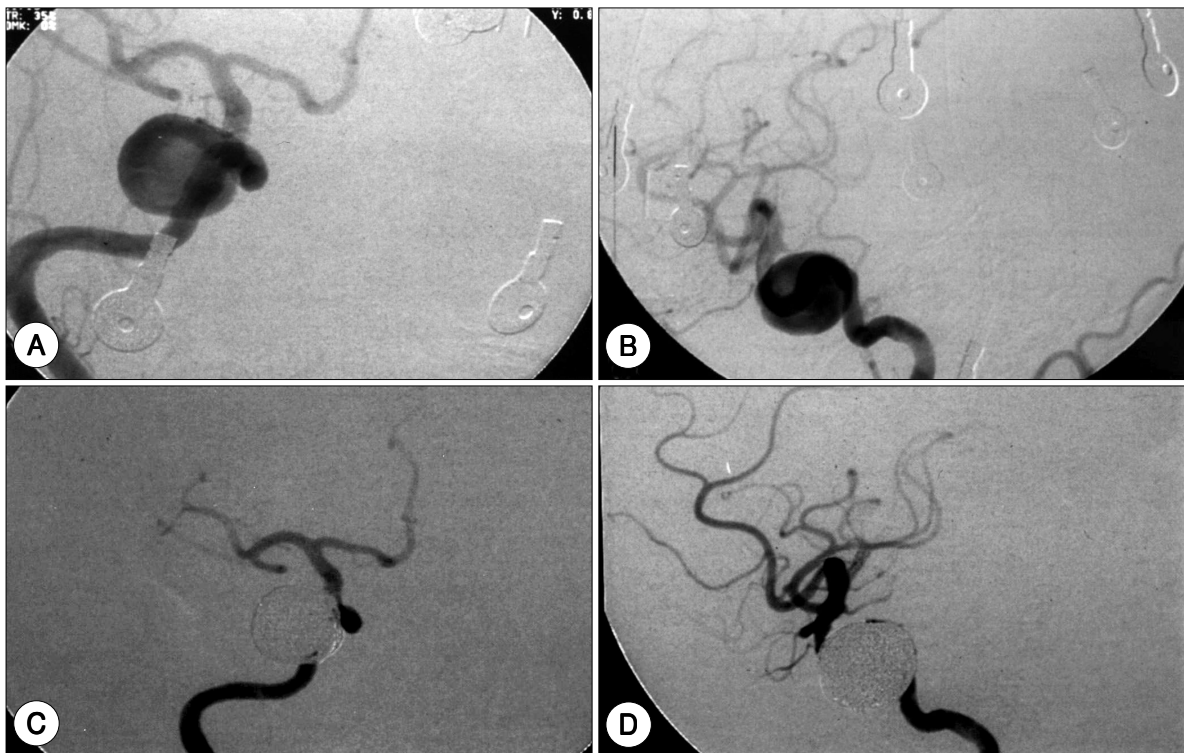


Fig. 4. A, B : Right carotid arteriogram, demonstrating 22.0 × 22.0mm sized, saccular aneurysm on cavernous ICA with wide neck. C, D : Right carotid arteriogram obtained at five months after the embolization, demonstrating persistent coil packing in right cavernous ICA aneurysm sac.

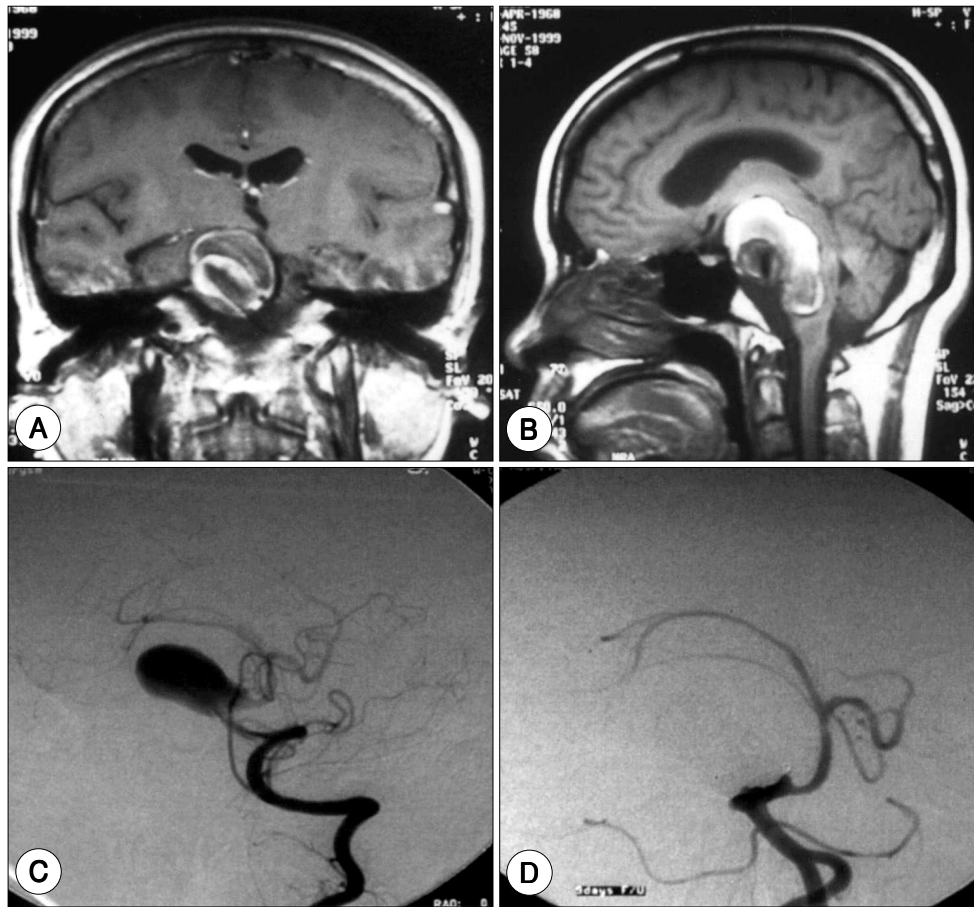


Fig. 5. A : T2W1 image, coronal section, demonstrating a predominantly well organized lamellated thrombosed aneurysm with slight edema in the surrounding aneurysm. B : T2W1 image, sagittal section, demonstrating more compression of brain-stem and edema in the surrounding aneurysm after 2 weeks. C : Lt. vertebral arteriogram, a giant thrombosed aneurysm with wide neck arising from the mid-basilar artery, shifting basilar artery. D : Lt. vertebral arteriogram, obtained at nine days after the embolization, demonstrating persistent coil packing of a giant mid-basilar artery aneurysm with a small opening on the neck of aneurysm, but no filling within an aneurysm sac.

고찰

1989 가 (mural thrombus) 가 21) 5

Guglielmi 1990 가 9)10)14)19)20)25)

2)3)8) 2)5)7) Aymard 1) 8 6

, Debrun 5) 9 5

, Solomon 22) 8%, Ferguson Drake⁸⁾ 13 (50%)가 , 11 (42%)

- (carotid - ophthalmic) 25% , 2 (8%) 가

19 79% 가

가
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가
5
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가

결 론

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23), 5

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